Bellefonte Patriot.

BELLEFONTE, CENTRE COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA, PRINTED BY W. BRINDLE.

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CONDITIONS.

The price of this paper is *two dollars and fifty cents* per annum—but if paid half yearly in advance, two dollars only will be charged.

Advertisements, making no more in length then breadth, will be inserted three times for one dollar; and for every subsequent continuance twenty-five cents.—Those of greater length in proportion.—Rule or figure work double those rates.

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Letters addressed to the editor must be post paid.

Extract to the Editor of the Balt. Patriot dated.

New Orleans, Sept. 18, 1819.

I wish it was in my power to give you a good account from this devoted city but far from it is the case. Since the 1st of Aug. it has been very sickly, and constantly increasing; the contagion which it has pleased Divine Providence to send among us, has within a fortnight assumed an alarming appearance, and some say resembles more a plague than any thing else. In some instances, a person has fallen a victim in the course of 12 hours. Such was the case yesterday of a Mr. Dundas, who kept a Soda shop, and waited on his customers in perfect health till 3 o'clock P. M.—complained a little of drowsiness and a pain in his head—went home and laid down—was seized with the black vomit, and was in his grave 14 hours after he went home.—Others get along two, three and four days; but in the case of black vomit, very few escape. The next bad symptom is a suppression of urine; the physicians are becoming more familiarized to it, though it appeared at first to baffle all their skill. The fever assumes so many different shapes that they really do not know what to call it—though it is generally termed the yellow fever—and in several instances has swept away whole families of seven or eight. Strangers have been the principal victims to this dreadful calamity, though it has taken off some of the natives, and those of long residence. How many have died I cannot say; no accounts are allowed to be published, and reports are so various that no confidence can be placed in them. Some say 60 per day have gone to their long home, while the greatest number I can ascertain was on the 9th instant, which was 31. This you will say is bad enough. I believe the average per day from the 1st of August would not exceed 20. The weather has been cold for the last few days and it is said by the physicians that the cases are diminishing, and becoming more mild and yielding to medicine.

The American doctors nearly all pursue the same practice—first blood-letting, and then bringing on a salivation immediately, both by inward and outward applications of mercury. It will be very unsafe, and at the great risk of life for any strangers to come here before December, and indeed for those who have gone to spend the summer to the north. In short, the doctors all agree, that a smart frost alone will put an end to this deadly poisoned atmosphere, and say Christmas will be early enough for strangers to come in. My business has detained me so long, that I feel as safe now here as if I had removed—for the country all above is sickly—and the neighboring resorts over the lakes are all crowded, and if I go now, I shall not think it safe to return until December. I have strong confidence in the Father of Mercies, that I shall be spared, and that in case of an attack I shall survive it. This is a sorry account, but it is a true one, and I write to you because many worse may appear.

We have lodged in jail 18 pirates, taken off the Tortugas, by the two cutters, Louisiana and Alabama—and such is the depravity of our citizens, that they are already advocating them, and preparing to give a favorable prejudice to the public mind previous to their trial. I doubt if they do not all get clear, unless the judge has power to order a special jury, in which case they may have a chance of a swing. Otherwise a promiscuous jury of French, Spaniards, &c. could not be packed here to find a verdict of guilty; for it would be an even chance, that one at least of the jury might be one of their own kidney. You will have the particulars in the papers to which I refer.

RUSSIAN PIETY.

The question has often been asked, how is it that the Russian court, formerly the most licentious upon the continent, should lend all its influence and support to the cause of the bible societies? When Alexander came to the throne, the court still retained the same character. The outward form of religion was observed, but its influence was despised. The bible was only known by name; and the term "bible reader," was used as an epithet of ridicule and reproach. The Emperor himself was devoted to pleasure, and lived in violation of the law of God—He had been married to an amiable and pious princess, but they were shortly after separated, and during four years they never met. Prince Galitzin was the constant companion of the emperor in all his persuits of pleasure. They were born on the same day, educated together, and united by the closest ties of friendship. The highest place in the church and state becoming vacant by the death of the incumbent, the emperor presented it to his friend, who at first refused it, alledging his entire ignorance of religion, but he was prevailed on to accept it. Upon the first interview which he had afterwards with the venerable archbishop of Platoff, he requested of him some book that would give him a concise view of the christian religion; the Bishop surprised at the ignorance he confessed referred him to the bible. The prince replied that he could not think of reading the bible. "Then," said the archbishop, "there is no other book, nor will there ever be one, from which you can get a correct view of the christian religion." Here they parted, but the words of the archbishop remained on the mind of the prince and at length he resolved privately to purchase a bible and read it. He did so, and the effects were visible in his conduct.

When the projected invasion of the French, in 1812, threw the whole court in a state of alarm and agitation, prince Galitzin alone appeared to remain unmoved. The emperor observed that he had noticed the calmness the prince had displayed, and not doubting his loyalty, it had excited his surprise. The prince drew a little bible from his pocket, and held it out to the emperor s[illegible] was from that book he had derived a support which had enabled him to maintain composure amidst the general alarm. The emperor holding out his hand either to take the bible or to put it to him, it fell on the ground and in falling it opened on the 91st Psalm. The prince taking it up, said—"see, sire it has opened on the 91st Psalm; and to the refuge here pointed out it is my earnest prayer that you may be directed; "he that dwelleth in the secret place of the Most High, shall abide under the shadow of the Almighty."

John Cleves Symmes.—That persevering philosopher John Cleves Symmes, has not yet set out on his travels to the interior of the earth, for no other reason probably than because the incredulous world will not furnish a sufficient number of enterprising choice spirits to accompany him. He continues however to inform and amuse the public by his speculations respecting concentric spheres and hollow planets. He has recently published a long essay to show that the rays of the sun may warm and enlighten the inner world through the openings at the poles which he supposes to be from one to two thousand miles in diameter. He says "there must of necessity be relatively three summers and three winters, each year, close under the polar verges in the concave." He concludes his article with the following amusing paragraph.

Western Monitor.

"A stranger lately accosted me in the street, and declared that he believed my theory true, because, said he, heat always rises, therefore the earth could not continually yield it, as is certainly the case—unless the sun shone in at the poles, so as to produce heat within; and he added that a pot of water would not get hot, nor ice readily melt, by building a fire over, or on them. Although I do not fully concur in the application he makes of his position, yet I find reason to believe that all the heat which comes out of the earth, has not prepreviously entered the surface here."

Passage across the Isthmus of Darien.

Baron Humbolt offers nine points which have each been suggested as suitable points from which a canal across from the atlantic to the pacific ocean could be made. Gen. Abercombie made some minute surveys on the same subject some years ago, and laid his calculation and estimate of the labor before the British ministry; but nothing has been done. It is supposed that in case an independent government should be estahlished in Mexico, the project will be revived. The waters of the gulf are said to be considerably higher than those in the Pacific ocean, owing to the trade winds, which blowing from the east, heap them up and force them to escape through the straights of Florida, thereby occasioning what we call the gulf stream.

The Washington City Gazette, in its obituary of commodore Perry, says, during the summer of the present year, commodore Perry was selected by government for an active command in in the American seas. There is no reason to believe that at the time of his death, the object of his cruise had not been completed. That object as we have heard it suggested, which required great delicacy as well as vigor in the execution—for, as has been supposed, it combined a clearing of the neighboring seas of pirates, with a due respect to vessels acting bonafide under the patriot flags. The last employment of this gallant officer, therefore was a high compliment to the discriminating powers of his mind, as well as his professional skill and courage.

ELEGANT EXTRACT.

From the Sketch Book No. III.

"Man is the creature of interest and ambition. His nature leads him forth into the struggle and bustle of the world. Love is but the embellishment of his early life, or a song piped in the intervals of the acts. He seeks for fame, for fortune, for space in the world's thought, and dominion over his fellow men. But a woman's whole life is a history of the affection's. The heart is her world: it is there her ambition strives for empire; it is there her avarice seeks for hidden treasure. She sends forth her sympathies on adventure—she embarks her whole soul on the traffic of affection; and if shipwrecked, her case is hopeless—for it is a bankruptcy of the heart.

"To a man, the disappointment of love may occasion some bitter pangs—it wounds some feelings of tenderness—it blasts some prospects of felicity; but he is an active being; he can dissipate his thoughts in the whirl of varied occupation, or plunge into the tide of pleasure; or, if the scene of disappointment be too full of painful associations, he can shift his abode at will, and taking as it were the wings of the morning, he can fly to the uttermost part of the earth, and be at rest.

"But a woman's is comparatively a fixed, a secluded, and a meditative life. She is more the companion of her own thoughts and feelings; and if they are turned to ministers of sorrow, where shall she look for consolation? Her lot is to be wooed and won; and if unhappy in her love, her heart is like some fortress that has been captured and sacked, and abandoned and left desolate."

Brooklyn, L. I. Sept. 30.

Assault, Battery and Robbery.—Yesterday as a gentleman was passing through one of the most public streets of this village, he was attacked, knocked down, and robbed at noon day. He recovered so far as to get upon his feet, and so well plied his umberella, that he recovered the greatest part of his property that had been forced from him; but we are sorry to add, that the rohber made off with a small portion of plunder, a bloody nose and several contusions of the ribs.

Lest, however, this act of barefaced outrage should occasion more alarm than is intended, to the peaceable inhabitants of our village it may not be amiss to add' that the gentleman was carrying home a bunch of turnips in his hand, that a hungry cow scented and eyed the tempting morsel; that she silently followed and suddenly snatched it from his grasp: that a severe conflict ensued; that the cow (which had a bar across her horns) knocked the proprietor of the turnips flat upon his back; that he recovered himself, and so belaboured the assailant with his umberella, that she ran off, leaving the *best* part of the turnips with the rightful owner.

A Counsellor of Necessity.—The late Dr. De la Cour, of Cork, having once to reprove a counsellor rather unlearned in the law, told him he was a counsellor of Necessity. "Necessity," exclaimed the briefless barrister, "how so?" "Because," replied the doctor, "*necessity knows no law.*"

Pennsylvania Politics

From the National Register.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

We alluded a few days ago, to the state of parties in Pennsylvania; more particularly to the parties of Philadelphia.—They *were* four; but an *union* having taken place between the Democrats of the Old and the New School parties there, are, *whilst we are writing*, reduced to *three*.

As there is nothing more important to occupy public attention at present, it may not be uninteresting to dwell for a moment on the history of the political parties of that respectable commonwealth.

The first modern triumph of republicanism in Pennsylvania was effected by the election of Thomas M'Kean to the office of Governor. That Gentleman ruled the state for nine years. The last three years of his sway, however, were marked by the inveterate hostility of the party of which the *Aurora* is the organ. The Aurora had indeed, opposed the final election of Governor M'Kean, but without success.

Simon Snyder succeeded Thomas M'Kean. The party of the Aurora had, previously, evinced a degree of friendliness to Mr. Snyder; but soon fell into opposition; which continued throughout Governor Snyder's period of nine years.

When Governor Snyder was first proposed for the office, it would appear that his friends suspected the fidelity of the *Auroraists*; and as a check, or bridle, they planted Mr. Binns, with the *Democratic Press*, alongside Mr. Duane. For a short time these two agreed very well—that is, while the shout was "long live the Aurora and the Democratic Press." But when the cry put the Press first and the Aurora last, Mr. Duane became restless; an open, and seemingly a deadly, quarrel took place between himself and Mr. Binns. This feud continued down to the *union* spoken of in the commencement of this article.

Governor Snyder having run his course, William Findlay became the Governor of Pennsylvania. Cotemporaneously with his elevation to the Governor's chair, a newspaper called the *Franklin Gazette* was established at Philadelphia. It would seem from this, that the Democratic Press was doomed to experience the same fate as the Aurora. Mr. Binns, the editor of the Press had been an advocate for Governor Findlay's election; but the Franklin Gazette interposing, and being more in favor with the governor's friends, the Press has taken new ground, abandoned Gov. Findlay, and *threatened* to bring forward Mr. Snyder in opposition to him.

We now approach the elements of the *Union* mentioned above.

The Aurora is the enemy of Gov. Findlay. The Democratic Press is also his enemy.—But the editors of these two newspapers are likewise the enemies of each other. Mark, now, the chemical properties of the passions under these circumstances.

Left to themselves, Messrs. Duane and Binns would repulse each other!

Add to their own peculiar hatreds, however, their dislike of Governor Findlay, and the repulsion is changed to attraction—They unite in repulsion of Governor Findlay and his friends. Hence the *union*.

This *union*, however, is not positive, but conditional. The conditions, as far as they appear, are evidently such as indicate a mixture of *suspicion* with the other ingredients of the Union. On the tickets of candidates which is to be supported by the coalition, appear the names of the Messrs. Duanes—father and son. Mr. Binns has the names of his particular friends on the same ticket without doubt. We think we recognise at least one of them in Mr. Josiah Randall. Mr. Binns himself keeps in the back ground; having, it must be understood, committed himself to adhere to the ticket. The Aurora, nevertheless, appears to have required still further security. The Democratic Press is decidedly friendly to Governor Snyder. The Aurora dislikes him. A meeting of the *United Parties* took place in the State House at Philadelphia on the 5th instant. At the very beginning of business in this meeting, the younger Mr. Duane brought forward a string of resolutions, with some introductory observations, which were adopted. One of these resolutions declared that Simon Snyder ought not again to be elected Governor of Pennsylvania.* This, we should think, could not have been pleasing to Mr Binns. Yet he was silent. Perhaps, like the family of Ravenswood, in the "Bride of Lammermoor," he *bides his time*.

It is not our purpose here to speak of the *motives of this Union*. They must be sufficiently obvious to every reader. We feel assured that the coalition cannot last long. Either triumph or defeat will dissolve it. In the event of a triumph, a repulsive squabble for precedence will arise, productive of an open rupture. In case of a defeat, the parties will not be necessary to each other. They could experience nothing worse than defeat if they stood alone. They will, therefore, undoubtedly separate.

It is for the good people of Pennsylvania to decide in this affair. For ourselves we shall close these observations with one question. The *Aurora* has a thousand times denounced alledged intrigues and corruptions as prevailing at the city of Washington. Can it find, in all the political proceedings which have taken place at the metropolis of the Union, a solitary incident to match the recent *union* at Philadelphia?

The "Report of the Select committee" of the *Unionists*, contains some sound political remarks; which are nothing the worse from their having been borrowed at large from the thoughts of the celebrated Thomas Paine, in the first number of his "Crisis."

The Republicans attached to Gov. Findlay's administration, and the Federalists, stand opposed to the *union*, on different grounds. Without any open agreement the probability is that they will likewise coalesce. They dislike each other, it is true; but they dislike the *unionists* more. Like causes produce like effects.

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* The following is the Resolution alluded to. It, among others, was offered by *W. J. Duane*, and unanimously adopted. *Binns*, was present.

Resolved, That we highly approve of that provision of the constitution, which limit the term for which the same individual may fill the office of governor; that although a person, who served nine years may, after having passed three years out of office, be again elected, and such re-election would be repugnant to the spirit of the constitution, inconsistent with the soundest political maxims, and pernicious in example and tendency; *because*, whilst the influence of the governor shall continue to be so enormous as to cause a perpetual tendency to abuse it, the term for which that officer may serve, ought to be abridged rather than extended: *because*, the enjoyment of the honors and emoluments of such a station for nine or even six years is as ample a token of public regard as can with propriety be given by a republic, or, with consistency accepted by a citizen anxious for its duration: *because*, experience has proved, that an individual elected for three years, however obnoxious he may within that time have become, can so entrench himself with power and patronage, as to render his expulsion difficult if not impracticable: and although such an evil may not be apprehended, it is a duty to guard against its existence at a more unhappy period, should such arrive: *because*, some of the most distinguished patriots of our country have voluntarily given to their successors in office a glorious example of moderation in the use of power; an example that has secured the gratitude of their country to the one, and deserves an hallowed observance from the other: and, *because*, there cannot be any reasonable excuse for the re-election of a person, who has already served, nine or even six, years; unless, indeed Pennsylvania should have but one citizen capable and deserving of the station of governor—an anticipation, it is believed, that can never be realized; and an inference so degrading that the slightest pretext for it ought to be shunned like dishonor.

Missouri Expedition.

Extract of a letter from an officer of the 6th regiment to a gentleman in Plattsburg dated

"*Bellefontaine, August* 11.

"Dear Sir—I think I informed you in my last of the departure of the regiment in 4 keel boats, and three steam boats on the 4th and 5th of July.

"July 25th.—By an arrival from above we heard that Major Ketchum had been very nigh losing his boat by running on a sawyer: she filled with water and spoiled his provisions; no lives were lost. Mrs. Ketchum and her children made their escape in the skiff.

"July 30th.—Learned by a letter from Col Atkinson, that the keel boats passed Franklin (about 2000 miles up) on the 23d inst. The steam boat Expedition arrived there on the same day, but had burst her boiler and could not proceed; the Jefferson and Johnson were far in the rear.—Capt. Boardman being dangerously ill of a fever, was landed with his lady & daughter at Franklin. His boat proceeded under Captain Livingston. About this time corporal M'Daniel and two soldiers of the late Clarke's company were drowned; and since, four more have shared the same fate

"August 7.—By a letter from Col. Atkinson dated at Franklin—learned that the Expedition was still there on the 2d inst repairing damages; the other two still below, and the Col. expressed strong doubts whether they will ever reach there.

"August 8th.—By an express from above we were informed of the total loss of capt. Boardman's boat, with all her loading, consisting of public stores, arms accoutrements provisions and officers baggage, near the mouth of Grand River, on Friday the 30th ult. Capt. Boardman's son was saved by the intrepidity of a soldier who swam ashore with him on his back. One woman and a child were drowned; I am not certain, but believe her to be a Mrs. James, a Plattsburg girl, who has a mother living in your neighborhood. This accident is peculiarly unfortunate For Capt B. who had a year's groceries and stores on board, and I understand most of the clothing of his family; as he expected to join soon, when he landed at Franklin he took a change of clothes with him. These are the last accounts from the troops. For my own part I have little to relate: my health is indifferent, as is that of my family! yet in that we are comparatively favored, for almost every individual who has arrived from the eastward this season is ill of the fever of the country—in some instances whole families.

"I would have made an essay to give you my opinions relative to the comparative advantages of this and your country, but at present I do not feel myself capable of doing justice to the subject; let it suffice that my opinion is decidedly in favor of yours: a rich man there can better enjoy his riches, a poor man can easier better his condition; the superior advantages of this country exist only in the dreams of discontented visionaries, or in the misrepresentations of interested land speculators. The principal points which have been urged in its favor, are, its fine climate, the fertility of its soil, and the cheapness of land. It is true the winters are not so long and tedious as with you; but on the other hand, the summer has no beauties; never have I seen, or do I expect to see one such heavenly evening as I have often enjoyed sitting in my porch by the bank of the Saranac. The rising sun has no charms—the evening closes upon a debilitated frame, overcome with weariness and lassitude from the long continuance of oppressive heat; the atmosphere is pale and sickly. Since my arrival here the weather has been uniformly hot; for a while I bore up under it, but at last I have yielded to the influence of the climate and become as lazy as a native.

"As to the superiority of the soil it may possibly in the aggregate be better than that of New-York, but the difference is by no means so great as is represented; it is possible there may be a few acres of land which yield 80 bushels of corn to the acre, and these few have given a character to the whole country; but from the best information I can obtain, the very best land does not average 60 bushels to the acre, and there is a good deal that does not produce forty. It must also be observed that the grain of this country of every description is of loose texture and does not weigh so much, or produce so much flour by one fourth as that of more northern climates, and I have no hesitation in affirming that it is not so sweet.

The advantages of procuring land cheap no longer exists, except in some remote district, where the produce of two acres will not buy a coat."

SHOCKING CALAMITY.

On the evening of the 13th instant, the wife and six children of Jacob Zartman, of Upper Mahanoy, and his niece about 20 years of age, of the name of Neighart, were burnt to death in the flames of his house! This destruction of life and property was attended with the strangest circumstances of which we have ever heard any example. The family were nearly all awake; Mr Zartman himself lay asleep in the kitchen with one of the children. A girl topped a light, and using no snuffers, threw the top among some tow with which they were working in the adjoining room; the tow blazed up and instead of running out to the kitchen or through the windows, they ran up stairs and staid there until the flames surrounded them. Even there they might have escaped by the windows, or by merely running down the kitchen stairs, but so far from attempting this, two of them hung fast to a girl, to prevent her escape, so that it was with extreme difficulty she disengaged herself jumped out of a window and saved her life. Zartman stood at a cherry tree immovable, and when his neighbor attempted to extinguish the first spark which caught his large barn, full of grain, Zartman like a maniac, seized and held him fast in his arms, until the flames had there also become unconquerable. The bones were all found together in a corner, and some of the internal parts, including a heart unconsumed.

Such is the dreadful detail we have received; we have no reason to doubt its substantial correctness. Was ever such a lamentable and unaccountable transaction exhibited? *Sunbury Times.*

Bedford (Pa.) Oct 7.

Yesterday morning, Mr. Patrick M'Murphy Innkeeper, of this borough, put a period to his existence, by shooting himself through the body with a pistol. He had been subject to fits of insanity, for some time past, occasioned it is supposed, by pecuniary embarrassment. The deceased was ever esteemed as an effectionate husband, an indulgent father, and a kind hearted and obliging neighbor. He was in the 39th year of his age, and has left a wife and six children to lament his untimely death.

The Patriot.

To speak his thoughts, is every freeman's right.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6.

SINGULAR.

A gentleman in the neighborhood of his town, having three snakes viz. a *Rattlesnake*, a *Black Viper*, and a *Spotted Viper*, confined in a cage, with the intent to take them with him to a foreign shore, caught a *mouse* and put it alive into the cage, to serve the snakes for food, before entering into a torpid state. The mouse gave evident symptoms of fear, when first put in: but judge of the astonishment of the gentleman, on finding, a short time afterwards, that the mouse, instead of being eaten, had actually devoured the *spotted Viper*—having decapitated it as adroitly, and as completely as if it had undergone the operation of a *French guillotine!!* This is the more singular, from the circumstance of there having been wheat, meat, &c. in the cage, to keep the mouse in existence, until some one of the snakes chose to make a *meal* of it: but it appears that the *biter* has been *bitten*, and the *charmer* charmed.

The noted DAVID LEWIS, with his accomplices in the late robbery of Mr. M'Clelland, escaped from Bedford jail, by the aid of two negroes, confined in the same prison. We are happy to learn, however, they have all been retaken, after a close and active pursuit, and we understand, are now confined in Chambersburgh, Franklin county, jail; whither they have been removed for safe keeping.

The following communication having been mislaid, rendered its appearance sooner impracticable.

For the Patriot.

Among the various means of improvement which are now common, Sabbath schools hold a pre-eminent station. Youth is the proper season for cultivating the mind. Impressions then made become lasting. This is the period of life which is most free from the perplexing cares of the world; over which the contaminating influence of evil practice has not far extended. The season of youth being past, the trials and difficulties of manhood commence. An increase of years bring an increase of cares, and too often an increase of crimes, until old age overpowred by the load, sinks into the grave. It is best that children be early instructed in those things which are of the greatest importance to them. Their minds should be inclined to virtue and piety, as affording the surest ground of human felicity. Sabbath schools, when well conducted, are admirably adapted to this purpose. It is the duty of all who are engaged in them, to instruct, with great care, the children committed to their charge, in the essential truths of the Bible. It is not sufficient that they teach their scholars to read well. This is good so far as it goes. But as the soul is more valuable than the body; and eternal happiness than that of life; so more attention should be devoted to instruct them in the way of salvation.

The following is a statement of the improvement made, by a class of boys, in the last year, at the Bellefonte Sunday school. The class consisted of about twelve scholars. The greatest number was sixteen, and the least eight. Five thousand, one hundred and ninety verses of scripture, were committed in that time. Many of the class know the Assembly's shorter catechism tolerably well, and the rest are well advanced. One of the boys committed to memory more than 1800 verses; another 1097; and the rest in the following order:—648, 554, 365, 319, 214, 196, 182, 167, 127, 121, 81, 65, 48, 40.—Many attended who were late in joining the class, and some who had not much time. In the other classes, I cannot say certainly what improvement has been made. One boy who has made considerable advancement in the study of the Greek and Latin languages, committed 663 verses since the commencement of the school. A black man, who has attended pretty regular, has learned to read, and appears anxious to improve. One of the girls has committed 24 chapters, 10 hymns, and the whole of Emerson's doctrinal and historical catechism. Two or three others have made nearly the same improvement. Many have made good advances, of whom it is impossible to give a particular account. We hope that they will continue to do so.—The present number of scholars is between 60 and 90. About seventy-five attend constantly. The support of any sabbath school requires the steady co-operation of parents, and the greatest fidelity of teachers.

R. BAIRD.

The second Monday in January next is fixed by the President, for the public sale of the lands belonging to the United States, to be held at Chahawba.

Executian.—Yesterday between one and two o'clock, in pursuance of his sentence, George Brown was executed on board the schooner Retrieve, at anchor in the East river, for the crime of murder and piracy. He was attended from the prison by two clergymen, by the civil officers and marines as stated in our papers yesterday. He confessed his crime, was penitent, and met his fate with fortitude. An immense concourse of people witnessed the melancholy scene; the wharves, windows and roofs of the stores, yards and rigging of the vessels at the wharves, were crowded with spectators.

The procession was formed in front of the Bridewell, in the following order:—

First—Two of our City Marshals.

Second—Eight U. S. Marines, with fixed bayonets.

Third—The U. S. Marshal and Sheriff.

Fourth—Eight U. S. Marines, with fixed bayonets.

Fifth—A Cart in which was a coffin, with the prisoner dressed in white, seated on it, attended by two Clergymen, who as they passed through the crowd, sung a hymn adapted to the occasion.

Sixth—Eight U. S. Marines with fixed bayonets brought up the rear.

The corps of Marines which discharged a painful duty on this occasion, under the direction of subaltern officers, acted in a manner highly honorable to the character of the navy.

It is astonishing that among the number of boats on the water at the time, only one was upset, in which were eight persons, two of whom were women, and three children! They were all saved by other boats.

There is no crime in the catalouge of offences equally black as murder, and particularly on board of a vessel where the unhappy sufferer may be far from help, and where his situation demands peculiar care and protection. This man was the mate of the vessel, the second officer, and bound to take as much care of the property, and exhibit as fair an example of character, as the commander; but, seduced by an "accursed thirst of gold," the root of so much evil, he inhumanly committed the crime for which he has suffered;—let his fate be a warning. The conduct of the Marshal, Mr. Morris, throughout this unpleasant affair, corresponded with his well known humanity and excellent character.

Brown in his confession states, that he is but little rising 22 years of age, and was born in the city of New York. The schoon. Retrieve was lying in the port of Cadiz, in want of part of a crew; Brown made application to Capt. Lewis for a birth, and was employed as mate. On the voyage to New Orleans, thirst for gain induced him to impart to the crew his determination to murder Capt. Lewis which they assented to. On the voyage, the captain being seated on deck, Brown knocked him down with the tiller of the boat which rendered him insensible.—in this situation, after robbing and stripping him, he, with the aid of three others, threw him into the sea. The captain was heard to beg for his life, but his entreaties were refused, and he was left to perish. The vessel was then carried into Omoa, a port on the Spanish Maine, Brown assuming Capt. Lewis' name, and disposal of the cargo. The crew, except the cook and a seaman named Nicholas Palermo, entered on board other vessels. While at Omoa, in consequence of a beating Brown gave Palermo, the latter was sent to the hospital, and confined for some time when he made a disclosure of the whole transaction.

The three persons were immediately imprisoned, the others of the crew having made their escape. While in prison the cook died, and Brown and Palermo were brought to the United States for trial. Palermo was the evidence against Brown.

N. Y. Paper.

Three stages were loaded this morning with Spanish dollars at the bank of Pennsylvania, for a commercial house in Boston, amounting to upwards of 100,000 dollars, intended for the East India trade.

Phil. Gaz.

The Mobile Gazette of the 22d, tho' yet silent as to the prevalence of a fatal disease, announces the illness of its editor, and the death of the following persons:—Dr. D. C. Robinson, Mr. Thomas Colt, jun. Mr. Lewis Pearsall, L. Ingalls, Esq.

ib.

By a gentleman who arrived here yesterday morning, in 10 days from Detroit, we are informed that the British commissioner colonel OGILVIE, died on the 30th ult. and was buried at Malden, Upper Canada, the day he passed that place. The funeral was numerously attended by gentlemen from Detroit and Sandwich. Gen. P. B. Porter was there.

☞ *Maryland.*—Complete returns of the October elections in Maryland have been published, by which it appears (says the Franklin Gazette) that 51 republicans and 29 federalists have been elected to the Assembly. The republicans will have a majority on a joint vote of both Houses, for Governor and two U. States senators. Mr. Pinkney and Edward Loyd, both able and distinguished republicans, are named as the contemplated senators in Congress from the state. Maryland may be considered as regenerated from Federal Misrule.

At the different seaports and naval stations of the Union, the flags of the shipping were displayed at half mast, and minute guns fired as a testimony of respect for the lrmented Commodore PERRY.

Milledgeville Georgia Oct. 5.

Gen. Jackson.—Our correspondent of Nashville, (Ten.) informs us that Gen. Jackson has been, for some time dangerously ill. Doubts are entertained of his recovery.

A letter from Trinidad to the Editor of the Boston Daily Advertiser under date of the 28th of August observes—"We have some rumors here that this Island is to be ceded to Spain in exchange for Cuba."

Washington City Oct. 22.—Captain Morris, of the U. S. Navy, arrived yesterday afternoon at Strother's hotel in this city.

The Surgeon of the French frigate Arethusa, while lying at N. York, a few days since, transmitted for publication in the Gazette the following remarkable cures:—

"During our stay at Annapolis a great many of the crew of the French frigate Arethusa were attacked with cholera morbus, which was quickly put a stop to by the use of rice water, very strong, with much sugar and a little laudanum in it, drank plentifully. Out of one hundred and forty sick, only ONE died."

PHILIPSBURGH & SUSQUEHANNA TURNPIKE COMPANY.

Pursuant to public advertisement, a meeting of the stockholders of the Philipsburgh and Susquehanna Turnpike, was held at the house of Jacob Test, in Philipsburgh, on the 20th of October last, when the following persons were declared duly elected, for the space of one year, viz.

President.
HARDMAN PHILIPS.
Treasurer,
WILLIAM BAGSHAW.
Secretary,
THOMAS LEVER.
Managers,
JOHN C. MONTGOMERY.
JOHN FLEGAL,
JAMES COLLINS,
JACOB TEST,
VALANTINE FLEGEL,
WILLIAM M'NALL,
ABRAHAM GOSS,
JACOB GEARHEART,
WILLIAM IRVIN,
GEORGE F. CURWIN.
JACOB EYRES,
JOB ENGLAND.

Philipsburgh and Susquehanna Turnpike.

The Stockholders are required to pay to the Treasurer on or before the 10th day of November next, an instalment of three dollars on each share of stock subscribed.

By order of the Board,
THOMAS LEVER, *Secretary.*

Philipsburgh October 30, 1819.

For Public Sale,

ALL that valuable tract of land, known by the name of

Harbison's Land,

situated in Spring township, Centre county. Sale to commence at one o'clock on Tuesday the 28th day of this instant, at the Court House, in the Borough of Bellefonte, where terms will be made known by

THOMAS M'CALMON,
and
JAMES HARBISON.

November 3d 1819.

John Brindle,

INFORMS his friends, and the public generally, that he has taken into partnership, in his Store in Pennsborough, *Wm. A. Petrikin*, and that the business will be done at his old stand in that place in future, under the firm of

Brindle & Petrikin.

He also informs those indebted to him, that he will receive grain of them in payment at the market price, if delivered during the ensuing winter. Those who have accounts remaining unsettled, are requested to come forward, as soon as possible, and settle up the same.

Pennsborough, October 30, 1819.

Administration accounts.

The following Administration Accounts have been examined and passed by me, and remain filed in my office for the inspection of Heirs, Legatees, Creditors and all other persons in any wise concerned; and will be presented to the Orphans Court, to be held at Bellefonte in and for the County of Centre, on the 24th day of November next, for confirmation and allowance.

1. The administration account of John Hosterman and Adam Harper, Executors of the last will and testament of Jacob Hosterman, late of Haines township dec'd

2 The administration account of Alexander Mooney and William Irvine, administrators of the goods and chattles, rights and credits which were of Patrick Mooney, late of Ferguson township dec'd.

3. The administration account of John Furey, acting administrator with the will annexed of John Sweeny, late of Spring township dec'd.

Wm. Petrikin *Reg'r.*

Register's Office, Bellefonte, Oct. 25, 1819.

W. WARD,
TOBACCONIST,
Bellefonte,

INFORMS the public and those disposed to favor him with their custom, that he has on hand, and intends keeping constantly on hand, a supply of the best manufactured

SEGARS,
RAPPEE SNUFF,
of superior quality, and CUT & DRY Smoking Tobacco.

All of which he will dispose of, either by wholesale or retail, as CHEAP as can be purchased elsewhere. Under this consideration he respectfully solicits the patronage of the COUNTRY MERCHANTS, and of a generous public.

October 29, 1819.

All orders from country merchants and others shall be punctually attended to, and gratefully acknowledged. A generous price will be given for country Tobacco.

PRINTING
Establishment for sale.

OWING to the fluctuating state of the editor's health, and a conviction that he will not be able to do that justice to the republican party which its interests will soon require, he has been induced to offer the Printing office and establishment of the

"Susquehanna Democrat,"

for sale. To a capable and careful man this establishment offers advantages surpassed by few in the state. For particulars, apply by letter, POST PAID, to

THE EDITOR

Wilkesbarre Sept. 17, 1819.

Notice.

Centre County, ss.

{SEAL} *Orphans Court, October 4th 1819.*

On motion of W. W. Potter, Esq. rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Thomas Billington, late of the city of Philadelphia, dec'd, to come into court on the fourth Monday of November next, and accept of or refuse, the real estate that was of the said deceased, situated in Centre & Clearfield counties, as the same was valued, appraised and apportioned by the Inquest, and returned by the Sheriff.

By the Court:
Certified by
Wm. PETRIKIN, *Clerk.*

PROCLAMATION.

Notice is hereby Given.

THAT a Court of Common Pleas, General Quarter Sessions of the Peace and Orphans' Court, in and for the counties of Centre and Clearfield, will be held at the Court House in the borough of Bellefonte, on Monday, the 23d day of November at ten o'clock A. M. of said day, of which the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, and Constables within said Counties, will take notice, that they be then and there, in their proper persons, with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices appertain to be done; and all suiters Jurors and witnesses are also requested to be and attend at said Court, and not depart without leave.

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte this 19th day of October A. D. one thousand eight hundred and nineteen.

John Mitchell, *Sheriff.*

By order of the Orphans' Court of Centre County, *WILL BE SOLD,*

AT public vendue in the Borough of Bellefonte, on Saturday the 13th day of November next, a certain tract of

LAND

situate lying and being in the township of Lawrence, in the county of Clearfield, containing

600 Acres,

more or less, adjoining lands of Martin Hoover, David Ligget, and the Susquehanna river, and about two miles from the County town of Clearfield county, late the estate of Frederick Henny, deceased. There are on the premises a square log dwelling house well finished; a grist and saw mill, in good order; a young orchard consisting of about 150 trees, and from 80 to 100 acres clear land. Terms of sale, $1500 dollars cash when the sale is confirmed, and deed executed, and the residue in three equal yearly payments to be secured by bonds & mortgage. Due attendance will be given by

ESTHER HENNEY,
Adminis tratrix
JACOB HENNEY
Administrator
By the Court.

Certified by
Wm. Petrikin,
Clerk. O, C.

Bellefonte October 13, 1819.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber living in Bellefonte, and out of the pasture field of Mrs. Simpson, on Saturday the 9th inst. a

Bay Horse,

about 15 hands high, 9 or 10 years old, shod all round. The above reward will be given for the horse and thief, or a reasonable reward for the horse alone.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER.

Bellefonte, October 15, 1819.

POETRY.

TOBACCO.

Tobacco's but an Indian weed,
Grows green at morn'cut down at eve ;
It shews our decay—we are but clay.
Think on this when you smoke Tobacco.

The pipe that is so lilly white,
In whom so many take delight;
Is broken with a touch—man's life is such
Think on this when you smoke Tobacco.

The pipe that is so foul within,
Shews how man's soul is stain'd with sin;
It does require—to be purged with fire;
Think on this when you smoke Tobacco.

The ashes that are left behind,
Do serve to put us all in mind,
That unto dust return we must;
Think on this when you smoke Tobacco.

The smoke that does so high ascend,
Shews that man's life must have an end;
The vapour's gone—man's life is done;
Think on this when you smoke Tobacco.

DESIRE.

When wert thou born, Desire?
In pomp and pride of May.
By whom, sweet boy, wert thou begot?
By good conceit, men say.

Tell me who was thy nurse?
Fresh youth in sugar'd joy.
What wast thy meat and daily food?
Sore sighs and great annoy.

What hadst thou then to drink?
Unfeigned lover's tears.
What cradle where you rocked in?
In hope, devoid of fears.

What brought you then asleep?
Sweet speech, that lik'd men best.
And where is now your dwelling place?
In gentle hearts I rest.

Doth company displease?
It doth in many a one.
Where would Desire then choose to be?
He likes to muse alone.

What feedeth most your sight?
To gaze on favour still.
Who find you most to be your foe?
Disdain of my good will.

Will ever age or death
Bring you unto decay?
No, no; Desire both lives and dies,
Ten thousand times a day.

Summer Arrangement.

Northumberland & Bellefonte Mail Stage.

THIS Stage will in future leave the house of John Shriner, in the town of Northumberland, every Friday morning at 5 o' clock, breakfast at L. B. Stoughton's, Derrstown—arrive at Jacob Maize's in Mifflinsburg or Youngmanstown, in time for dinner—be at Henry Roush's about four o, clock, P. M. and arrive at W. T. Brown's Aaronsburg, at six, P. M.—Leave Aaronsburg at 7 o'clock, on Saturday morning—get to Earlysburg, in time for dinner, and arrive at John Rankin's, Bellefonte, at four o'clock, P. M.——Returning—it will leave John Rankin's, Bellefonte, every Monday morning at 5 o'clock—breakfast at Earlysburg—arrive at Aaronsburg in time for dinner, and be at Roush's by six o'clock. P. M.—Leave Roush's on Thursday morn, ing at 4 o'clock—br[illegible]kfast at Maize's, in Youngmanstown—[illegible] at Stoughton's in time to dine, and arriv[illegible] Northumberland at four o'clock P.

N. B. 14lbs o[illegible]gage allowed to each passe[illegible] abo[illegible]d th[illegible] that weight to be accounte[illegible].

All baggage at the risk of the owner.

June 7, 1819

LIME
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the inhabitants of Bellefonte, and the people of Centre county generally, that he has on hand

Two thousand bushels

of well burnt Roach Lime, of a very superior quality. It will be sold on reasonable terms, and may be had on application to Mrs. Elizabeth Simpson, or

John M'Kinley.

Sept. 21. 1819.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS the Subscriber purchased a tract of land situated in Ferguson township, Centre county, from Andrew Stroup, for which he has given a number of bonds payable at different times, in part of the purchase money, the greater of which are discharged. And whereas it appears there are liens and incumbrances on the said tract of land, which were on it when in the tenure of the said Andrew Stroup, which he is bound to remove, and which appear not yet to be removed, and until removed the subscriber is determined to pay no more of the said purchase money, of which all persons concerned will please to take notice.

George Sheneberger

Ferguson township, Sept. 11, 1819.

Armor & Callahenn,

CONTINUE to carry on the

Tailoring Business,

in the shop formerly occupied by Stewart & Armor. As they have received the latest Philadelphia fashions, those gentlemen who wish to have their clothes neatly and Fashionably made, will do well to call at their shop. They will work as CHEAP as any of the profession in Town.

Bellefonte Sept 15, 1819.

Six Cents Reward,

WILL be given for the apprehension of my runaway apprentice to the Tanning business—named

James Larkens,

somewhat above the age of eighteen years. He absconded on the night of the 6th inst. All persons are forbid harboring him at their peril. The above reward will be given if brought back but no charges paid.

Joseph Sherick.

Milesburg Village, Sept. 14, 1819.

FULLING MILL.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends, and the public in general, that he has taken the Fulling Mill of James M'Cormick, situated on Spring Creek, and so well known to the public; where he will carry on the fulling and dyeing, in all their various branches. Those who are disposed to favor him with their custom, can on the shortest notice, have their work done in the best manner.

JAMES METIER Jr.

Ferguson township, Oct. 7th 1819.

LOOK HERE!!!

THOSE persons who know themselves indebted to the subscriber, for upwards of one year, are requested to come forward and discharge the same immediately, or payment will be enforced by compulsitory measures—this may be relied on.

James M'Gee.

Bellefonte, September 8th 1819.

TO SETTLERS.
100,000 Acres of Land.

THE subscriber offers for sale, on the most moderate terms, about ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND ACRES OF

LAND,

of an excellent quality, in the Counties of Indiana, Jefferson, and Armstrong.—Being part of the Holland Land tract, and situated on and adjoining Redbank, and other navigable streams; and free from all incumberance whatever, on which there is a large settlement of German Dunkers and others.

The settlement is rapidly increasing, not excelled by any other in the State, the Land and roads are good, and there are erected on the premises several mills. Payments to be made in eight equal annual installments. Apply to

Charles C. Gaskill.

Mahoning, Indiana, June 19, 1819.

STRAY

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber living in Potter township, Centre county, a

Bay Mare,

twelve years old, with a star in her face and with a choke yoke, tied on with hickory withes. The owner is desired to come prove property, pay charges and take her away. If not taken away before the first day of November next, she will be sold according to law.

Henry Bucher.

Sept. 25, 1819.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Trautman deceased, late of Miles township, Centre County, are requested to make payment; and those having demands against said estate will present them to the subscriber on or before the first day of January next, properly authenticated.

John Shafer,

Administrator.

Miles Township Sept. 17, 1819

Wm. T BROWN,

Will remove, on the first day of October next, from the house which he now occupies in Sunbury, to the large stone house on Market square, formerly kept as an Inn by Charles Hegins, Esq. The buildings and out houses are well known to be the most capacious and convenient in this borough; and every exertion will be made to afford comfort and gratification to travellers and customers, and he hopes from the great share of favor he has already enjoyed, that he has hitherto given satisfaction to the public—and believes that after his removal he shall be enabled to accommodate them much more to their satisfaction as well as his own. He therefore desires they will call on him as usual.

Sunbury, Sept, 13, 1819.

Wm H Culbertson,

SADDLER,

INFORMS his friends, and the public in general, that he has commenced the

Saddling business,

in the Borough of Bellefonte. He intends keeping constantly on hand a quantity of ready made Saddlery, which he will dispose of for *Cash only.*

August 12, 1819.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE Subscriber will either sell, or rent, a

Lot of Ground,

containing about 16 acres—5 or 6 of which is good meadow; situated about eight miles from Milesburg, in Howard Township, adjoining the Baldeagle creek and on the road leading to the Big island. There are on the premises, a good dwelling house, and a small barn. It is an excellent situation for a TAVERN, or STORE. For terms apply to the Subscriber, on the premises.

JACOB BAKER.

August 25, 1819.

Centre Bank of Pennsylvania.

THE Stockholders are hereby notified, that an election for twenty-one directors will be held at the banking house in the Borough of Bellefonte, on Monday the fifteenth day of November next, between the hours of ten and three o'clock of said day.

A meeting of the stockholders will be held on the first Monday of November next, at the banking house in Bellefonte, at two o'clock P. M. agreeably to the provisions of the "act regulating banks."

By order of the Board

JOHN NORRIS, *Cashier.*

Bellefonte October, 14, 1819.

CAUTION
To dealers in Gunpowder.

HAVING found that inferior gunpowder of other manufactories is offered for sale in kegs branded "DU PONT," where by attempts are made to injure the well established character of our gunpowder and impose on the public, we think it necessary to caution the public against purchasing our gunpowder, except from our agents or from those who are known to purchase from us or our agents.

E. J. DU PONT, DE NEMOURS, &co

Dupont's Powder,

for sale, and orders enclosing the remittance executed by JOHN VAUGHN S. E. corner of Walnut and Front street Philadelphia.

October 2, 1819.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office at Bellefonte, Pa. October 1st. 1819.

Rebeckah Awl, John Atkinson, John Akens, John Anderson, John Ammerman, Thomas Brown, George Bryn, Thomas Beatty & co. Samuel Brown, William Brown & Nancy Reed, Thomas Bows, Rev'd. George Bressler, James Cohick, Bucknum Claflin; Clerk of Centre county, Abel Dougherty 2; Charles Dougherty 2; William Dougherty, Ann Durbin, Stephny Dorset, James Dickson, John Emerick, John Fleming, Jesse Fulton 2; John Gardner, John Hall, Samuel Hays, Conrod Hartsock, Andrew Hunter jr. John Hane, James M. Johnson 2; James Johnson, William Kelly sen'r. Frederick Kelot John Lingle, William Lincoln, Catharine M'Donald, John Morrison, Jane Moore, James M'Collough, Robert M'Clenahan, Patrick M'Kenna, Jos. & William M'Kibbon, Joseph Poter, J. & A Patterson, Henry Rockey, Elenor Rush, William Russell James Reynolds, Alexander Shaw, Abraham Smith, John Shuck, Joseph Schweitzer, Benjamin Swartz, David Sharp, John Sayers, C. R. Stafford, James Torbet, —— Thomas, John Andreas Werniche, John Walters, Pheby Winekoop, Joseph Young.

H. Humes, *P. M.*

PRINTING

Handbills, Cards, Magistrates' Blanks Deeds, Bonds, &c. neatly printed, at the shortest notice, at this office.